

PEKING REVIEW

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October 27, 1978

北
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周
報

Learn From Mao Tsetung

CHOU EN-LAI

**Sino-Japanese Treaty Goes
Into Effect**

**and Vice-Premier Teng
Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan**

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China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship Goes Into Effect

THE instruments of ratification of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship were exchanged at a ceremony held in the Japanese Prime Minister's Office on the morning of October 23. Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda attended. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda signed and exchanged the protocols of the instruments of ratification on behalf of their respective countries, putting the treaty into immediate effect.

Common Aspirations of Chinese and Japanese Peoples

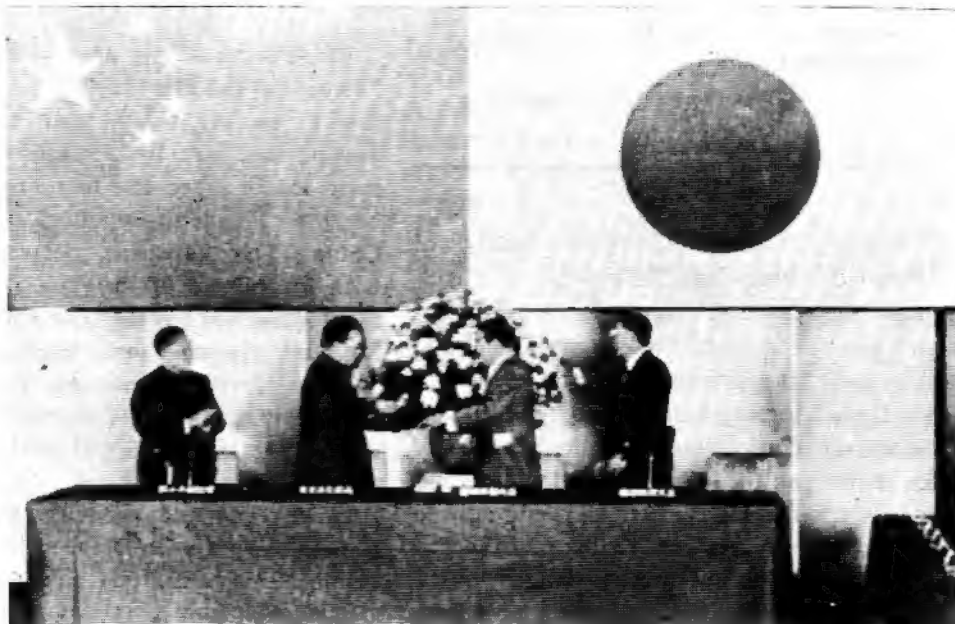
Proposing a toast at the ceremony, Prime Minister

Fukuda pointed out: "The normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China in 1972 has opened a new page in the history of continual close contacts and frequent exchanges between the two countries for the past 2,000 years. The conclusion of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship has added an even brighter new page to the annals of Japan-China relations. It not only has far-reaching significance in strengthening and developing the relations of peace and friendship between Japan and China, but also has reflected the common aspirations of the two countries to contribute to peace and stability in Asia and in the world as stated in the treaty."

"On behalf of the Government and people of Japan," he said, "I express a hearty welcome to His Excellency Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party who have come specially for the occasion as distinguished guests of the Japanese Government."

The Japanese Prime Minister said: "I sincerely hope that the Governments and peoples of Japan and China, respecting the spirit of the treaty, will faithfully abide by all its articles so as to demonstrate once again our determination to strive for consolidating and developing the eternal relations of peace and friendship between our two countries."

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping also proposed a toast. On



Foreign Ministers Huang Hua and Sunao Sonoda exchange the protocols of the instruments of ratification of the China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty after signing them.

As a result of the conclusion of the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty today, I believe that all of you join me in looking forward to a rapid growth in the relations which have been developing smoothly between our two countries.

The relations of exchanges between our two countries have never been interrupted in our long histories. However, it is regrettable that our relations were beset by miseries in this century. Such a situation will never be allowed to recur. The Peace and Friendship Treaty between Japan and China is a mutual pledge for this purpose.

It is of great importance for leaders of the two countries to exchange views so as to develop friendly relations and contribute to peace and stability in the world in the spirit of the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty.

— Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda

The conclusion of the treaty is a great event in our relations since their normalization. It is of immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance. It is a political summing-up of the hitherto Sino-Japanese relations as well as an important milestone marking a new starting point in the development of our good-neighbourly and friendly relations.

The treaty explicitly stipulates that neither China nor Japan should seek hegemony and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. This is the first time that such a stipulation is included in an international treaty. This stipulation is first of all a pledge of self-restraint on the part of China and Japan, which undertake not to seek hegemony. At the same time it is a heavy blow to hegemonism which is today the main threat to international security and world peace.

The conclusion of the treaty is heartily supported by the Chinese and Japanese peoples and well received by all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world.

— Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping

behalf of the Chinese Government and people, he extended warm congratulations to the Japanese Government and people as well as thanks and respects to the Japanese Government and to all Japanese friends of various circles, both in and out of the government, for the efforts they made for the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty.

He said: "Our Treaty of Peace and Friendship is a continuation and development of our Joint Statement of 1972 and the normalization of our diplomatic relations. It has further consolidated the foundation of our good-neighbourly and friendly relations and opened up broader vistas for the increase of our exchanges in the fields of politics, economy,

culture, science and technology. It will also exercise a positive influence for the maintenance of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region."

Vice-Premier Teng said: "Friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Japanese peoples and harmony and co-operation between China and Japan are the common desires of the one billion Chinese and Japanese peoples and represent a forward historical trend. Together with the Japanese Government, the Chinese Government will steadfastly abide by and carry out all the provisions of the treaty. Let us work together so that the Chinese and Japanese peoples may live in friendship from generation to generation, so that Sino-Japanese relations may have an even brighter future and so that peace may prevail in Asia and the whole world."

New Starting Point in Friendly Relations

Vice-Premier Teng arrived in Tokyo on October 22 to commence an eight-day visit to Japan, the first by a Chinese state leader since the founding of the People's Republic of China. The Japanese people, both in and out of the government, showed great concern for this major event in the annals of Sino-Japanese relations. The Japanese Government delegated Foreign Minister Sonoda to warmly greet Vice-Premier Teng and his party at Haneda Airport. On October 23, Prime Minister Fukuda held an official welcoming ceremony in

honour of Vice-Premier Teng at the State Guest House. Japanese Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako gave Vice-Premier Teng and his wife Cho Lin a cordial reception, followed by a luncheon at the Imperial Palace.

That same day Vice-Premier Teng and Prime Minister Fukuda held their first round of talks, exchanging views on major issues of mutual concern in the international situation and on the situation in Asia. In the evening, Prime Minister Fukuda gave a banquet in honour of Vice-Premier Teng.

In their speeches at the banquet, Prime Minister Fukuda and Vice-Premier Teng warmly greeted the official implementation of the China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty which marks a new starting point in good-neighbourly and friendly relations between China and Japan. (See box for highlights of the speeches.)

Fruit of Joint Efforts

Vice-Premier Teng's visit to Japan and the official implementation of the China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty signifies a glorious new page in the annals of friendly relations between the two countries. In editorials, articles or speeches, the Japanese press, political circles, and friendly personages have in the past few days pointed out the "epoch-making significance" of this visit and expressed their belief that the implementation of the treaty will exert a far-reaching and



Prime Minister Fukuda gives a banquet in honour of Vice-Premier Teng.

positive influence on peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

In Peking, *Renmin Ribao* on October 24 carried the editorial "The New Stage of Friendly Relations Between China and Japan" warmly greeting this historic event which lays the foundation for peaceful and friendly relations between both countries. The masses of the people have watched Vice-Premier Teng's visit to Japan on television relayed via satellite; the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications has issued a set of commemoration stamps. In the outskirts of Peking, the Tungpeiwan People's Commune held a big meeting at the time the treaty went into effect to name the commune the

"China-Japan Friendship People's Commune." Friends from the two countries planted two pine trees and two cypress trees in the commune office courtyard with the wish that friendship between the peoples of the two countries would be evergreen like the pines and the cypresses.

The conclusion and implementation of the China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty is the fruit of common efforts by the Governments and peoples of the two countries. In their lifetime, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai showed great concern for the cause of China-Japan friendship. Many Japanese friends have worked tirelessly and made valuable contributions to this cause.

Vice-Chairman Teng Inspects New Housing Project

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, accompanied by the newly appointed first secretary of the Peking municipal Party committee Lin Hu-chia, inspected on October 20 the new apartment houses now nearing completion in Peking.

Located along a five-kilometre-long road along the ancient city wall which had been pulled down, the 30 high-rise apartment houses occupy a total floor space of 360,000 square metres. They are scheduled to be completed by the end of this year.

While giving credit for what has been done in Peking to improve the people's living conditions, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping spoke of existing problems and shortcomings with regard to the new buildings. He instructed that the layout should be more rational in future designs and more consideration should be given to the users for their convenience, such as the installation of showers. He also said that interior decoration should be pleasing to the eye and that new-type light building materials should be used to reduce the cost of construction.

Make Full Use of Imported Equipment

Complete sets of home-made or imported equipment used for mechanized coal mining have increased in number in recent years in north China's Kailan

and Tatung, east China's Hsueh-chow and 14 other coal mining administration bureaux across the country. Compared to ordinary machinery used previously, such equipment has doubled coal output.

Some of the equipment, however, have not been operating at full capacity because of one reason or another, inexperience included. In view of this, the Ministry of Coal Industry recently decided on five measures to tap potentiality, including the setting up of mechanized coal mining command, the strengthening of leadership and the technical training of cadres and workers by groups.

Renmin Ribao published a commentary calling on the workers and staff in various enterprises to study and master imported technology and equipment, make full use and take good care of them. This, the paper stressed, has a close bearing on speeding up the four modernizations. The commentary criticized leading cadres in some enterprises for their conservative ideas and for not attaching enough importance to using imported equipment.

On October 20, a 12-nation Foreign Agricultural Machinery Exhibition opened in Peking. This gives the Chinese people a good opportunity to learn from the advanced technology of other countries. The 12 countries taking part in the exhibition are Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The machines on display have attracted an endless stream of visitors.

IN THE NEWS

• Yeh Chien-ying and Nieh Jung-chen, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Bijay Kumar Basu, President of the All-India Dr. D.S. Kotnis Memorial Committee, and his wife on October 19. In the 1930s Dr. Basu went to the liberated area to support the Chinese people in their just struggle. Dr. Basu has visited China on several occasions since country-wide liberation.

• Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on October 19 met with Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos Sallato.

• Vice-Chairman Li Hsien-nien on October 19 met with the Guinean Democratic Party Delegation led by Diane Lansana, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Minister of Justice.

• Vice-Chairman Li and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ulanfu on October 22 met with a delegation of the Korean paper *Rodong Sinmun* led by Kim Gi Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and editor-in-chief of the paper.

• Vice-Premier Fang Yi paid a visit to West Germany and France from October 4 to 21. During his stay there an agreement on scientific and technical co-operation was signed between China and West Germany and a protocol on scientific and technological exchanges and an agreement on scientific co-operation between China and France.

Learn From Mao Tsetung

— Excerpts from the third part of a report at the First All-China Youth Congress on May 7, 1949

CHOU EN-LAI

THE Chinese people's great revolution is on its way to nationwide victory.¹ The young people of our country must continue to press ahead and take part in building a New China, and we must have a leader accepted by all of us, for such a leader will lead us in our march forward.

In the Midst of the People

The history of the revolutionary movement of the last 30 years² shows that we Chinese people already have our leader, and that he is Mao Tsetung. And so our slogan today at this All-China Youth Congress is: "Advance under the banner of Mao Tsetung!" Our congress is determined to hold this banner high and forge ahead. Here we should explain briefly several main points to show why Mao Tsetung deserves our respect and how we should learn from him. Learning from Mao Tsetung is not just a slogan but has very rich content and a definite orientation. In the first place, when you delegates go back after this congress, you should tell the young people of the whole country — in the villages, factories and cities, in the liberated areas and areas under Kuomintang rule — what this congress advocates and should mobilize and win over young people in their millions to our side

The First All-China Youth Congress was held in Peking in May 1949. The great leader Chairman Mao wrote for the congress this inscription: "Unite the young people of all walks of life to take part in new-democratic construction." Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh addressed the congress on behalf of the Party Central Committee, and Vice-Chairman Chou En-lai gave the report entitled: "Young People of the Whole Country, Unite and Advance Under the Banner of Mao Tsetung." We publish here excerpts from the third part of the report. — Ed.

and advance together with us. In this respect, the banner of Chairman Mao is the best call, a call to the youth of the whole country to march forward behind this banner. It is necessary, therefore, for us to know how this banner of Mao Tsetung developed to what it is today. In a word, this is not accidental nor bestowed by heaven.

Mao Tsetung is a great man born on the soil of China. Friends present here should not regard Mao Tsetung as a demigod or as a leader you could never hope to emulate in doing propaganda work among the young people of the country or when you are learning from him. If you saw things that way, accepting him as our leader would be empty talk. If one could not learn from him, then Mao Tsetung would be isolated from us, wouldn't he? Wouldn't we be regarding Mao Tsetung as a godhead, something apart from the rest of us? That would be the kind of leader publicized in the propaganda in feudal and capitalist societies. Our leader is born of the people, has flesh-and-blood ties with the Chinese people and close ties with the country and soil of China. In other words, the birth of a leader such as Mao Tsetung in Chinese society is not accidental; he is the child of the revolutionary movements of the past hundred years and a people's leader born of the long years of experience and lessons of China's revolutionary history. In learning from Mao Tsetung, it is therefore necessary to learn from him in a comprehensive way, learn from him in the light of his historical development — not merely look at his great achievements today and ignore his growth in the past. In issuing the call to learn from Mao Tsetung, we hope our young people will gradually deepen their understanding and learn from him with

growing interest, and then go a step further to study Mao Tsetung's ideological system as a whole.

Chairman Mao often says he, too, was a child who grew up in the countryside, was superstitious when he was young, and had some backward ideas in the past. He was most unhappy about a textbook published in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei Border Area, which said he opposed superstitions even at the age of ten and did not believe in gods from the time he was a child. He says the facts were the contrary. When he was a little boy, he also believed in gods and was, moreover, very pious. When his mother was ill, he prayed to Buddha for help. Wasn't this superstitious? In telling the story about Chairman Mao, that textbook turned things upside down by saying that when a child, he was not superstitious and had done away with superstitions, and so he was a born sage. Chairman Mao says that was not the truth. Besides, generally speaking, living in the feudal society of that period, it was impossible for one to eliminate superstitious ideas all at once, whether one was from a peasant family or from a worker's family. You see, Chairman Mao was born in a village at the end of the 19th century (1893), so it was impossible for him not to be a little superstitious. Why is it necessary to explain this? I have done so in the hope that we will not exclude and ignore those youngsters today who are still superstitious. A superstitious child may become a Chairman Mao of today (of course, I am not saying that every child can become a Chairman Mao), and superstitions can be eliminated; we shouldn't think that some young people can't be brought round simply because they are superstitious. Weren't you also superstitious a few years ago? What makes you different now is that you have made some progress, but you can't deny you snivelled when you were a kid! You mustn't pretend not to remember the unpleasant things you did in your childhood because you have now made progress.

Chairman Mao says he reads books written by ancient writers. It all depends whether you know how to read them. Chairman Mao was very fond of reading these books when he started learning to read and write. Now in his writings and speeches he often draws lessons from history and is very skilful in doing so.

Reading ancient books broadened and enriched his knowledge and made him a still greater man. So we mustn't think that some of our young people who like to study things of the past will never make progress. On May 4, I read an article by Comrade Fan Wen-lan³ in which he said that some people who took part in the May Fourth Movement were rather shallow and rash. True, many were shallow and rash. At that time he was a sinologist and had studied ancient things. But once Comrade Fan Wen-lan began to see things in their right perspective, he was able to use his studies for compiling and writing Chinese history with ease. So we should not refuse to unite with a person and educate him simply because he has read ancient books and studied things of the past and has old ideas. Don't cold-shoulder him because he is a bit backward; as long as he is willing to make progress, he can remould himself. As Chairman Mao has always said, this is how he has remoulded his own ideology.

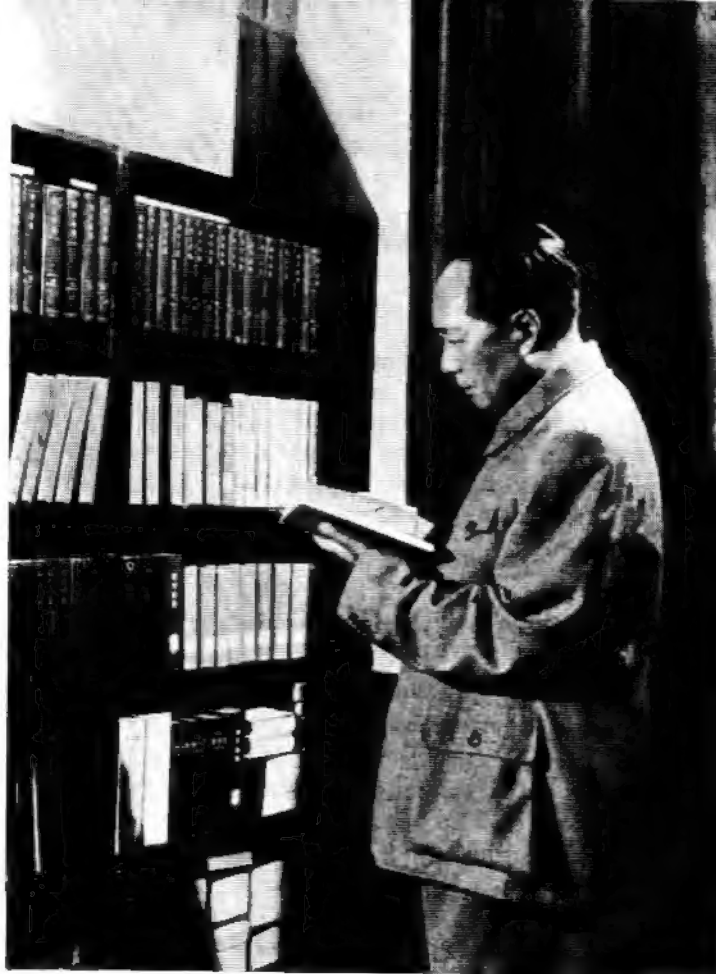
Chairman Mao also often says that when he starts studying something, he first tackles one aspect of it, and if he does not understand it, he delves into things until he knows all about them. He took part in the revolutionary movement after the May Fourth Movement. First he lived in the city and devoted himself to the workers' movement. At that time Mr. Tao Hsing-chih⁴ was advocating the rural development movement. Comrade Yun Tai-ying⁵ wrote a letter to Chairman Mao, saying that they should follow Tao Hsing-chih's example and go to the countryside to carry out activities there. Chairman Mao said: Now we are preoccupied with work in the cities, so how could we go to work in the countryside? This shows that the other aspect was not given attention at that time. But, before long, Chairman Mao moved to the countryside and learnt about what was going on there. That is how he got to know both the town and country. This shows us that when a young person concentrates on one particular aspect of a thing before grasping it in its entirety, we must not discourage him; if a person is reluctant to participate in political activities, we must not reject him, but should take time to enlighten and educate him.

I have cited these three examples to show that Chairman Mao was also a child from a

peasant family in feudal society, that he, too, was once superstitious, read books written in ancient times and, while studying a problem, paid attention at the beginning to one aspect while ignoring the other. His greatness lies in his awakening from superstition and rejecting outdated things; his greatness, moreover, lies in his daring to face up to the past. There are many in capitalist society and even in a society ruled by the people who, once they have made progress, think that they were great in every way in the past, that they were "born sages" and "men of great wisdom when young," and they describe themselves as unflawed people with no shortcomings at all. This is very dangerous. Chairman Mao was brought up in the old society, and he rejected the past to become what he is today through a process of growth. When he began studying ancient books, he did it just like anybody else; he first studied one aspect and later the other. At first, he studied the workers' movement in the cities and later went to the countryside to study the peasant movement, and later on he studied military affairs, becoming expert in all these fields. So we must not abandon those young people who are superstitious and backward and who look at things one-sidedly instead in a comprehensive way; we must not be reluctant to educate them. Young people must learn from each other; we should help them learn from us and we must also learn from them. Chairman Mao is the people's leader born of the experience and lessons from a history of several thousand years, born of the revolutionary movements of the last hundred years, and born of direct struggles in the last 30 years. We should look at the historical development of Chairman Mao in this way. That will help you comrades overcome your arrogance as regards such matters. When we know that even Chairman Mao was a man like this what cause have we for arrogance? Is there anyone who does not make mistakes? Who has no shortcomings? What is there to be proud of? We all lag far, far behind Chairman Mao.

Principle and Flexibility

We must learn from Mao Tsetung also because he is the leader who adheres best to principles and at the same time applies them in a flexible way. With his participation in the



Chairman Mao in his study, 1961.

Chinese revolution, the orientation of this revolution has been set right day by day. Chairman Mao has been correct in the four stages of the Chinese revolution and represents the correct orientation for the Chinese people. Be it the Party Central Committee or sections of the revolutionary masses, they often followed the wrong direction and lost their bearings in those days. But Chairman Mao has always followed the right course. Chairman Mao's views during the great revolution [1924-27] were correct but were not accepted by the leadership at that time; he was right during the ten-year civil war period [1927-37], but some comrades were mistaken at that time and did not fully agree with him. During the War of Resistance Against Japan [1937-45], he was accepted by the whole Party and he led us to victory. In the War of Liberation [1946-49], he has been further proved to be correct. Therefore, the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao

is the correct one for the Chinese people. He has time and again pointed out the truth and upholds the truth. And that is why we often say: Chairman Mao has applied the truth of the world revolution—the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism—to China and integrated it with the revolutionary practice in China to become Mao Tsetung Thought. Mao Tsetung is a person who upholds the truth, reveals the truth and develops it. That is why the direction he indicates has been correct at the many crucial historical junctures of the great Chinese revolution in the past 30 years.

There are two things which we must learn from Chairman Mao in upholding principle. One is his persistence in keeping to an orientation and the other is turning that orientation into reality. In the latter respect, it will not do if only one individual knows what orientation should be or only a few people accept it; it must be followed and carried out by the masses. To turn it into a reality means that the principles you have worked out must be put into concrete terms, the policy you have laid down given concrete form, and your principles approved and implemented by the majority. We must also understand that there are difficulties in adhering to the truth. In addition to pointing out a principle, Chairman Mao works out concrete policies and tactics to put the principle into operation. The policies of a given historical period are suited to it. You young people will realize this when you study the *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*.

During the period of the great revolution, it was imperative to carry the peasant movement deeply to the point of land reform. This truth was made clear by Chairman Mao in his *Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan* (1926), in which he supported and elaborated the methods put forward by the peasants; not only was there theory but the ways and means to apply it in practice. At that time only few agreed to them, and this was not accepted by the leading body of the Communist Party either; that is why the great revolution ended in failure. During the civil war, he wanted to promote political work in the army. If you study the resolution proposed by Chairman Mao at the Ninth Party Congress of the Fourth Army of the Red Army (1929, "On Correcting

Mistaken Ideas in the Party," see *Selected Works of Mao Tsetung*, Vol. I.), you will find that the political work now carried out in the People's Liberation Army is a development of what was done at that time. But it took more than 20 years to carry out these directives of Chairman Mao bit by bit, and there were many twists and turns in the intervening years. All this points to the fact that carrying out a policy requires great effort. True, all accepted it in form at that time, but its great power was perceived only after it had been applied for a long time. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, we needed to unite with the Chiang Kai-shek government in order to fight Japanese aggression, and though we knew quite well that he was wavering and half-hearted, still we had to give him a push to resist Japanese aggression, for only in this way could the strength of the whole nation be mobilized; there was the need to unite with him while keeping a wary eye on him and fighting against his reactionary aspect. This is what we call "both unity and struggle." Using this tactic meant we had to persuade many people for the resistance war against Japanese aggression and for the expansion of the people's own forces. In regard to the anti-Japanese national united front, there were people who used to say: Since we need unity, there should not be any criticisms. (Some people inside our Party shared this view.) So there were many complicated struggles before this principle was really applied. The War of Liberation has been plain sailing more or less, but there have been minor setbacks and errors too. For instance, there were "Leftist" mistakes during land reform, which were not fully rectified until the publication of Chairman Mao's report on December 25, 1947.⁶

All this points up the fact that much concrete work has to be done to implement a principle, a truth or a policy. This is why Chairman Mao, besides upholding the truth and showing the orientation, has worked out many concrete policies and tactics for applying a truth or a principle. If we fail to do this, we can't bring the revolution to victory. That is why Chairman Mao does not indulge in empty talk about truth, but integrates truth with practice and turns it into something concrete. This is the way we

have achieved our present victory. So, in learning from Mao Tsetung, you young people must not only understand the orientation, principles and truths he points out, but must also study his specific policies and tactics; only thus can our work be closely linked with reality. Young people must not indulge in empty talk but should stress practice. Lenin, the great revolutionary leader of the proletariat of the world, advocated "fewer pompous phrases, more plain, everyday work." This is an invaluable teaching for our young people.

Mao Tsetung Thought has the distinct feature of giving concrete expression to universal truth and applying it on Chinese soil. Our young people should learn to do the same. When Chairman Mao gives universal truth concrete expression and applies it to China — this does not signify he says it and does nothing about it. It is not a case of assigning a few individuals to do things by themselves, ignoring whether what he says is acceptable to everyone or not. No, it's not at all like that. Chairman Mao never tires of repeating what he says again and again, so that the truth becomes accepted by everyone and is turned into strength. That is to say, we must not be satisfied just with working out methods and leaving everything to the people themselves, regardless of whether they understand the truth or not or whether they have accepted it or not. If we were to act like this, the leadership's understanding and wisdom could not be transformed into the strength of the masses. Therefore, transforming the leadership's wisdom into the strength of the masses requires a process of education and persuasion, and sometimes a process of waiting, waiting for the masses to come to an awakening.

When Chairman Mao sees that his views have not yet been accepted, he waits. He repeats his views whenever there is the opportunity, and he tries to educate the masses and persuade them. Within the Party Chairman Mao has had similar experience of his opinion not being accepted by others. As I said earlier, it was like this during the ten-year civil war period. We wanted to launch attacks on big cities, but Chairman Mao took exception because he held that we did not have enough strength to do so. He maintained we should concentrate our ef-



Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Comrade Chu Teh with delegates to the National Conference of Young Activists in Socialist Construction in 1955.

orts on building base areas. But Chairman Mao's views were not accepted and were opposed by the majority; everyone wanted such attacks and he had no alternative but to join us. The result is that we were defeated. Chairman Mao immediately said at a meeting: "Well, we have lost, this proves this method is no good, let us make a change!" When the others still did not listen to him, he had to wait and do as the others wanted. Take the Long March I've mentioned for example: we were defeated in Kiangsi, having fought a blind war of attrition, and in the end we could not hold out and were forced to leave. At that time

Chairman Mao also had to join us in the evacuation. But on the way he again put forward his correct views, and at the Tsunyi Meeting the erroneous line was rectified and he led us in overcoming the dangers on the marshland in Szechuan and bringing the Red Army to northern Shensi. All of this means: What is to be done when the leadership's correct ideas are not accepted by the people? The answer is we must wait and do some persuading. But, when the great majority do not agree, we must follow the majority organizationally. Chairman Mao's views finally proved to be correct, while the majority was wrong. In other words, when the masses are hoodwinked and do not easily accept the truth, we must wait for them to come to see the point gradually, and once they have awakened they will support Chairman Mao's correct views. This means that very often the views of the leadership will triumph and become acceptable only after many twists and turns and a period of waiting. Of course, this period of waiting is a painful one; if Chairman Mao's views had been accepted much earlier, we would not have sustained losses and would have become much stronger. As is often the case, when the influence of backward Chinese society is reflected inside the Party or inside the Chinese revolutionary organizations, correct opinions are not easily understood by the people. Thus, we will have to wait and do some persuading and there is the painful process of turning our views into the strength of the masses. However, the possibility of such situations occurring in future work will be reduced. This is because the Central Committee of our Communist Party today is no longer as it was in those days, and the overwhelming majority of our comrades accept him as our leader and have real faith in him; moreover, he enjoys the support of the people. Of course, I am saying this only as regard the general orientation. For instance, everybody agrees to the general orientation of carrying the revolution through to the end and engaging in new-democratic construction. As to specific policies and specific work, there will still be different views; hence the need to learn, to learn from Chairman Mao who persists in upholding the truth, setting forth principles and orientation and giving them concrete expression and turning them into the strength of the people.

This cannot be accomplished by rashness, but needs great perseverance and patience so as to push the revolution forward with tenacity and win final victory.

Our young people must learn from Chairman Mao's course of advance in upholding the truth, giving it concrete expression on Chinese soil and letting it grow into the strength of the masses. We must not be content merely with raising a simple slogan, that is not enough. And we should not be discouraged when that slogan fails to be applied, nor should we feel overjoyed and become complacent and make no further progress when it is transformed into reality. That would not make us worthy students of Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao has persisted in giving the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism concrete expression on Chinese soil; this accounts for our great victories. Today, not only does the Chinese Communist Party respect him, but all the people who enjoy the fruit of victory in the revolution have faith in this leader and trust him with their whole heart.

Winning Over the Great Majority

Another experience to be gained from Chairman Mao's persistence in upholding truth is that the principles he puts forward always take the majority of people into consideration and are in their interests. True, Chairman Mao is the leader of the Chinese Communist Party, and at the same time everyone acknowledges him to be the leader of the whole nation. As far as the Chinese Communist Party is concerned, he represents the proletariat. Numerically, only several million people belong to the Chinese proletariat, less than 1 per cent of the Chinese population. For the Communist Party which represents this class to win victory in the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao considers all questions from the following angle: Apply proletarian ideology to Chinese reality, win over the overwhelming majority of the people to our side and rally them around the proletariat to bring the revolution to victory, rather than confining ourselves to a tiny circle and engaging in empty talk about revolution. Therefore Chairman Mao is aware that, in order to wipe out utterly reactionary enemies, it is necessary to muster all possible forces, and not just rely on the vanguard to do everything. The pro-

letariat is the vanguard, but we cannot rely on the vanguard alone.

During the stage of the new-democratic revolution, Chairman Mao's thinking was to rally the forces of the Chinese people to bring them on the road of the new-democratic revolution. During the first great revolution, therefore, he was already aware that the peasants were the major ally and that the people's revolution could not triumph if it did not rely on them. Sure enough, the revolution suffered defeat because his views were not followed. When we returned to the countryside, many people at that time again committed "Left" deviation mistakes and had a very narrow view. Chairman Mao, besides seeing the necessity of relying on the peasants, found it necessary to win over the middle and petty bourgeoisie to take part in the revolution, because at that time Chiang Kai-shek's treacherous, counter-revolutionary dealings had been further exposed and only the comprador-bureaucrat and feudal landlord classes supported him. So we ought to win over the middle and petty bourgeoisie. But a section of people inside the Communist Party had a very narrow view, saying that the middle and petty bourgeoisie were unreliable. They did not follow what Chairman Mao said, and the result was the revolution suffered another setback and we had to march 25,000 li. After the start of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chairman Mao averted Right deviations. When we united with the upper stratum of Chiang Kai-shek's group in resisting Japanese aggression, some people said: "If we want unity, then there should be no struggle." To this Chairman Mao replied: "This is our domestic enemy; we unite with him in order to fight against the enemy of the nation. But he is not a reliable partner (ally), and we must guard against him. If the popular front is expanded to the extent of not even guarding against the reactionary enemy, he may turn around and bite you." At that time Chairman Mao had already taken measures to prevent unconditional compromises. The same thing happened again in the present War of Liberation: There were "Left" deviations in carrying out land reform in the countryside that was aimed at eliminating the landlord class. They were given no land or poor land with the result that they could not eke out a living; in determining class status, too

many people were classified as feudal rich peasants or landlords. Moreover, on the question of executions, it was stipulated that some should not be executed, but only those who had committed serious crimes and refused to mend their ways and were thus bitterly hated by the people should be executed. But, faced by the people filled with wrath, no such distinctions were made and no persuasion was attempted with the result that too many people were put to death. This had adverse effects on our front with the peasantry, particularly among the middle peasants.

From these four revolutionary stages we can see that Chairman Mao's view on the united front is to unite with allies on the broadest scale and defeat our enemies one by one. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, we defeated Japanese imperialism, and after the Japanese imperialists were driven out of our country, we went on to defeat the Kuomintang reactionaries with the result that reactionary rule has been utterly defeated in China today. In the countryside, the feudal landlord class—the root of reactionary rule—has been overthrown. Internationally, we oppose U.S. imperialist aggression against China. Under these slogans we have united with a still greater number of peasants and we have rallied over 90 per cent of them around us. So Chairman Mao says to many cadres of our Communist Party: "When you write your diary every day, just jot down '90 per cent' and nothing else, and that would be enough." I think that our biggest achievement is the application of this policy, namely, under Chairman Mao's leadership, of winning over the great majority to strive for the common cause and overthrowing reactionary rule. Our young people should learn this from him. In order for the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to triumph in our country, we must combine it with the reality in China, carry out a series of arduous and specific tasks, forge ahead unflinchingly, work hard for a long time and strive to win over the great majority of the people. To get the vast numbers of young people to follow us in our march forward, we cannot rely on just this small contingent of ours, but should rely on our ability to unite with and educate the great majority. These two questions I have dwelt on (of course I am not introducing to you with this all Chairman Mao's

merits or his principal doctrines) are of use for the united front of the young people.

Seeking Truth From Facts

What I have said is only a very small part of Mao Tsetung Thought. His strategy and tactics in military affairs and his achievements in founding the people's army, his military concepts, his political writings *On New Democracy* (1940) and *On Coalition Government* (1945), some of his articles on economics, his talks at the literary and art forum (1942) and his orientation for new culture in the cultural field, his creative writings in philosophy and so on and so forth—Chairman Mao's development of Marxism-Leninism is enormous and I don't intend to say more about it here. Chairman Mao's achievements are many-sided, specialized and profound. He possesses these two qualities.

As to his attitude towards study, his own watchword is "seeking truth from facts"; he is completely honest, unequivocal on what is right and what is wrong. He is strongly opposed to self-conceit and rashness. In the 30 years of the revolutionary movement, he has matured in the struggle against conceit and rashness. He has a modest and prudent style of work. Just as Stalin has said in the book *Problems of Leninism*, there should be revolutionary sweep and efficiency, the spirit of seeking truth from facts. So we must learn from this spirit of his and have an honest attitude and style of work and never get into the bad habit of being superficial, self-conceited and rash. The Chinese Communist Party has had this experience in the people's revolutionary movement. I too was rash in the past. Of course, it is not easy for the younger generation to acquire these good qualities. They must be careful and conscientious and make as few mistakes as possible. But mistakes are unavoidable. This means that the way to avoid mistake is not to repeat them. There is no young man who has not stumbled or suffered setbacks. But don't lose heart when you meet with setbacks.

In our revolutionary struggle, much blood has been shed, many reverses have been suffered and many people have fallen. We didn't lose courage in the most difficult period and, as Chairman Mao said, we picked ourselves up, wiped off the blood, buried our fallen comrades

and went into battle again. We should have such determination and courage. Today, we are on our way to nationwide victory, and there is brightness all over the country. But we must not be arrogant because of victory; we must not think that we are all-powerful and be oblivious to the lessons of the past. Chairman Mao says that today we have only taken the first step in a long march of ten thousand li, and the work ahead is difficult and arduous. Here two lessons merit our attention. One is to look down on others and be alienated from the masses; the other is to degenerate. These are the enemies of our young people. We must rid ourselves of rashness, arrogance, disillusionment, disappointment and despondency; we must learn from Mao Tsetung's style of study and style of work, be honest, seek truth from facts, work in a down-to-earth way and advance steadily and valiantly. Only thus can we get millions upon millions of young people to march forward with us. Only thus can we really bring about the democratic emancipation of the people of the whole country, achieve national independence, build a new-democratic New China and make preparations for the shift to a socialist New China. Therefore, our slogan is: "Young people of the whole country, unite and march forward under the banner of Mao Tsetung!"

NOTES

¹Referring to the new-democratic revolution which came to a victorious conclusion on October 1, 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded. After that, the country entered the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

²It began from the May Fourth Movement in 1919. On May 4 that year, the great revolutionary movement of the Chinese people against imperialism and feudalism broke out. It was the turning point marking the switch of China's democratic revolution of the old type led by the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie to the new-democratic revolution led by the proletariat.

³Fan Wen-lan (1893-1969), Member of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Member of the Standing Committee of the Third National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Director of the Institute of Modern History of the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

⁴Tao Hsing-chih (1891-1946), noted educator in China.

French and Japanese well enough to do any translation, he began to study these two languages. He bought dictionaries with his own money and often studied so hard that he slept only four or five hours a day. His efforts paid off after four months when he could do some translation with the help of dictionaries. Now in addition to doing his work in the institute, he sometimes does some translation for other units when he is free, declining any remuneration for the work done. This not only shows he is doing his best to achieve proficiency in his own line and has actually done an excellent job, but also demonstrates his active support for socialism and his dedication to serving the people. Thus Liu is fully qualified to be an advanced worker who is "both red and expert."

Not convinced, those who were against Liu's nomination said that his level of consciousness in class struggle and the two-line struggle was not high enough. Most of the comrades present thought otherwise. When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage, they recalled, those who indulged in political demagoguery and empty talk instead of doing their work well were described as the "most revolutionary" people, while those who delved into their books and did their work to the best of their ability were branded as being "white and expert." In those years, Liu had not been led astray by the "gang of four," nor had he succumbed to the false charge of being "white and expert." He kept on studying foreign languages and working hard as usual. That is a clear proof of his fairly high level of awareness in the two-line struggle. Furthermore, the comrades pointed out, as in the case of the terms "white area" and "white terror," "white" is a political concept referring to those who are opposed to the Party and socialism. Such kind of intellectuals are very few in number. It is true that some intellectuals have shortcomings of one kind or another in their style of work and way of thinking, but it must also be said that



they do not oppose the Party and socialism. So we cannot call them "white," and it is all the more ludicrous to slap this label on Liu Tieh-sheng.

Through discussion, the comrades began to see eye to eye and it was agreed that Liu loves his motherland, supports socialism and serves the people wholeheartedly. It is these fine political qualities, they stressed, that have prompted him to continually make improvements professionally.

Before the meeting ended, one of the participants raised this question: If Liu is "red," aren't we lowering our political standard? Many comrades said this was not the case for Liu was a conscious worker doing everything he could to further the cause of socialism. This, they pointed out, shows that he has a correct political orientation and has begun to establish the proletarian world outlook. Should intellectuals be considered "red" only when they have reached the standard set for Party members who are vanguard fighters of the proletariat or attained the ideological and political level of proletarian statesmen? Actually that is not our Party's policy towards the intellectuals.

As pointed out by several comrades during the discussion, the fact that the above questions were raised against Liu's nomination shows how urgent it is to eradicate the influence of the "gang of four" which put forward many high-sounding political slogans and distorted the relationship between "red" and "expert."

A Typical Example

With unanimity of views achieved after thorough discussion, Liu Tieh-sheng was cited as an advanced worker by the institute.

What happened in this institute is quite typical. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," there have been frequent discussions on the relationship between politics and vocational work, that is, between "red" and "expert," in the factories and rural people's communes, government offices and schools.

Marxists have a clear-cut view on this question: The relationship between politics and vocational work, or between "red" and "expert," is dialectical, the two forming a unity of opposites. Politics is the commander and vocational work the commanded. Politics must be put in

command of vocational work and must manifest itself in the latter, that is to say, politics must help promote vocational work. Any place or unit that does well in the revolutionary movement and in political work should do equally well in production and vocational work. Anyone who is sound ideologically will do a good job in his own specialized field. Otherwise, won't politics be just so much empty talk?

Putting on an ultra-"Left" front, the "gang of four," however, churned out high-sounding political slogans, divorced politics from vocational work, and described putting politics in command as something mysterious. What they actually did was to indulge in empty talk about

politics and ideology. Whoever showed any interest in vocational work was accused of "putting vocational work in command" and whoever went in for production was branded an advocate of the "theory of the unique importance of productive forces." Likewise, those who tried to master technical knowhow were, as the gang saw it, taking the "road of being white and expert." And so on and so forth. All this resulted in utter confusion in the people's minds.

Through the criticism of the "gang of four" and through comradely exchanges of differing views, the people have gradually achieved unity in thinking and are able to distinguish right from wrong.

All College Graduates in China Have Jobs

Last summer saw 166,000 students graduate from colleges and universities throughout the country. They have all been given work and are playing their part in socialist construction. College graduates in China are provided jobs by the government upon graduation. This is done by the school authorities according to plans drawn up by the State Planning Commission, taking into consideration the wishes and conditions of the students themselves. As enrolment and assignment of work are carried out in a planned way, there is no problem of unemployment for the graduates.

Just before the graduates left school, our correspondent paid a visit to the Peking Institute of Post and Telecommunications and interviewed several graduates and the man in charge of assigning work. — Ed.

Correspondent: Could you give me some information about your graduates this year?

Jen Fu-teh (responsible staff member for assigning jobs): Our institute has 474 graduates this year, 315 of them are male students and 159 female. They are worker-peasant-soldier stu-

dents and were enrolled on recommendation in 1975 without having to undergo entrance examinations. In the last two years efforts were made to step up their study of basic theories and raise their technical skill so as to compensate for their shortcomings resulting from the interference of the "gang of four." Their standard has been raised to varying degrees. We have just finished the work of assigning them to their various posts.

Correspondent: Has every one of them been given a job?

Jen: Yes. Since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, the state has established the system of assigning jobs for college graduates under a unified plan. Our country needs a large number of qualified personnel in every field and the state has a plan for training college students. Upon graduation every one of them is given appropriate work.

Correspondent: Are you students all satisfied with their work? What happens if anyone should complain about the job assigned to him?

Wang Po-yi (a graduate who majors in microwave): I have been asked to stay in school and teach physics. My original intention was to work in a microwave station or do some technical work in a factory. But I see it's also important to teach and help train as many people as possible for the modernization of our country. A few years ago, due to the interference of the "gang of four," our institute cut out all the basic courses and, of course, we suffered. Now that basic courses are again a must and teachers are badly needed, how can I decline the offer? So I gave up my original plan and happily accepted the work assigned to me by the institute.



Fei Ai-kuo (a graduate who majors in computerized communication): I came from the P.L.A. When I was enrolled in the institute, I thought I could devote myself to study and really learn something so that I could contribute to the modernization of communications in the army. But political activities took up a lot of time in the first two years and we had to spend much time and energy in criticizing what the "gang of four" called "putting intellectual knowledge first" and in repudiating the veteran cadres who were regarded as "capitalist roaders" by the gang. So there was little time for study.



I felt there was something wrong, so I resorted to passive resistance. As there were too many activities in the day-time, I often looked for a quiet place to study after class. Whenever I had any difficulty, I sought help from the professors. In this way I finished all the basic courses as well as the specialized courses in three years. I passed the entrance examinations for our institute's post-graduate school this summer. I'm really happy about this. I'm determined to study as hard as I can.

Chiang Chuan-chuan (a graduate who majors in carrier wave): I am from Kwangtung Province in south China. My parents wrote to me and said that they hoped I would work in our hometown after graduation. But now my teachers have asked me if I'd go and work in a scientific research unit in Sinkiang in the northwest. I'm willing to go there to do my bit for the modernization of our national defence. I think my younger brother and sister will take care of our parents. Of course there are differences in the weather, life-style and many other aspects between coastal Kwangtung in the south and land-locked Sinkiang in the northwest and I may not be accustomed to these at the beginning. But they are not insurmountable difficulties. When I wrote to my parents that I had agreed to go to Sinkiang, they gave me wholehearted support.



Jen: When we assign work, the first thing is to consider the need of the state. We also take into consideration the students' specific conditions such as their political ideology, vocational proficiency and health and whether they have any difficulty in their families. Priority is given to those students who are good both morally and intellectually to teach or do research and technical work in institutes of higher learning, scientific research institutes or key factories and mines, so that they can give full play to their talents.

Generally speaking, the graduates who have received training and education in the schools for more than ten years have fostered the correct idea of serving the people and are willing to take up the jobs assigned to them. Some of them may over-emphasize their personal interests and complain about the jobs given them. But through careful explanation and persuasion, they also can handle correctly the relation between the state and the individual and place the need of the state on top of other things. Those who do not accept the job assigned without any good reason will not be given other work, but will have to wait for future employ-

ment by organizations that need people. Of course these are only a few.

Correspondent: Is the job assigned generally in the students' line?

Jen: There was no guarantee for this when the "gang of four" interfered in educational affairs. Now we can generally do so, for the state trains college students according to a plan. Enrolment is based on the actual need for specialized personnel and the plan is drawn up jointly by the state planning departments and the education departments. Upon graduation, the students will get jobs corresponding with what they have learnt in school. There may be cases in which the students cannot apply what they have learnt. The state requires that the personnel departments constantly check and supervise this, and if such things should happen, proper arrangements would be duly made.

Correspondent: Are the students willing to work in the economically backward areas?

Tuan Chia-tou (majoring in microwave): I came from a microwave station in Hupeh Province and now I am assigned to work in my former organization.



Our station is on a high mountain. In winter the whole area is snow-bound for more than a month and in spring it is so damp that our clothes and shoes are often covered with mould. There are no good access roads, not to mention other difficulties. But the comrades there are happy with their work, always bearing in mind the needs of the country. The state pays special attention to the welfare of people working in microwave stations. Apart from regular pay, they get special subsidies for living on a high mountain, and have an adequate supply of food and other daily necessities. The State Council has issued a notice requesting all departments concerned to take proper care of the staff members of microwave stations in all parts of the country.

Correspondent: What if a graduate really has difficulty in accepting the work assigned by the school authorities?

Li Shui-chen (majoring in microwave): I worked on a farm on the outskirts of Wuhan after I finished middle school. My father who also worked there was injured in a car accident when I was studying in the college, and my mother has been sick for a year now. I'm the only child in the family, so I have to look after my parents. The institute planned to send me to Shanghai, but when I told them about the situation in my family and asked for work in Wuhan, my request was carefully considered and arrangements were finally made for me to work in that city.



Correspondent: Are there any students from the minority nationalities here?

Yang Shih-sheng (a major in post machinery): I'm a Miao. My parents live and work in a mountain village in the Tzuyuan County of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. I joined the P.L.A. after I had graduated from the senior middle school. Following demobilization, I came to study here. I'm the first college student of our Miao hamlet with some 300 households.



Just before graduation, my father wrote to me and said that I would soon be a cadre of the country and should accept any job assigned to me, no matter how far it is from our home. Last May, while I was recuperating in a sanatorium, the teachers came to see me and asked me if I had any request concerning my future work. I said I would be willing to do any work assigned to me. Back from the sanatorium, I and the other graduates were told about the State Council's directive regarding the assign-

ment of jobs. It said, among other things, that students of minority nationalities should be assigned to work in areas inhabited by their own people. Their customs and habits as well as local needs are to be taken into consideration. So I was given a job in a post machinery plant in the picturesque city of Kweilin in Kwangsi.

The level of mechanization and automation in our country's postal work is still relatively low. Walking to and fro for eight hours in a post office, a sorter of parcels has, on the average, to cover a dozen or so kilometres a day. The graduation thesis of my group was the designing of a parcel-handling machine which can greatly reduce manual labour and raise efficiency. I'm determined to do more and contribute to the modernization on our post machines.

Correspondent: What's the procedure of reporting oneself to the assigned unit?

Chang Wen-kuang (a major in microwave): It's very simple. The institute gives each of us a letter notifying us the units to which we must report for work. This letter is all we need when we report for duty. There is a three-week leave before going to work, and the students are given the same stipends for this period as they used to get in school. Our institute pays for the travelling expenses from the school to our work posts.



Explanatory Notes to Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" (22)

The intense struggle he waged . . . against the Chinese reformists

(See p. 330, Vol. V, Eng. Ed.)

This refers to the struggle Sun Yat-sen waged against the Chinese reformists headed by Kang Yu-wei and Liang Chi-chao. The reformists advocated a constitutional monarchy which did not encroach on the fundamental interest of the Ching emperor. In 1898 after attempts to introduce their reforms failed, Kang and Liang fled abroad and formed the Protect-the-Emperor Party which stood in opposition to the bourgeois revolutionary democrats represented by Sun Yat-sen. In addition, they used the Japan-based *Hsinmin Chung Pao* as an organ for disseminating royalism in order to deceive and curry favour with the overseas Chinese and other people, split the revolutionary organizations, oppose and sabotage the rev-

olution and preserve the reactionary rule of the Ching government.

In the course of his revolutionary practice, Sun Yat-sen realized the danger of reformism and waged struggles against the reformists. He pointed out categorically: "Revolution and royalism are two entirely different things, like black and white, which cannot be confused or like east and west which cannot change positions." (*Message to Fellow Countrymen*.) In refuting the reformists' fallacy, Dr. Sun led the *Tung Meng Hui* in launching a vigorous propaganda campaign on the need to abolish the Ching government, an outright traitorous setup, calling on genuine patriots to overthrow it and pointing out that China's only way out was to eradicate the Ching government through revolution and found a democratic republic. He pointed out that the so-called enlightened autocracy and constitutional monarchy advocat-

ed by the reformists was aimed at propping up the Ching government.

The bourgeois revolutionary democrats who brought to light the reformists' reactionary features as running dogs of the Ching Dynasty won major victories on the political and ideological fronts, expedited the advent of revolutionary upsurge and prepared public opinion for the Revolution of 1911.

Developing the new Three People's Principles from the old Three People's Principles

(See p. 330.)

Sun Yat-sen sought truth from the West in his effort to transform China in the image of the bourgeois-democratic republics in Europe and America. In 1905, in his *Introducing "Min Pao,"* he put forward the Three People's Principles: the Principles of Nationalism, Democracy and the People's Livelihood (now referred to as the old Three People's Principles). Their essence was: Overthrowing the Ching regime, founding a republic and equalizing land ownership. He used these Three People's Principles to guide the bourgeois-democratic revolution and advance the fight against the reactionary rule of the Ching Dynasty and the Northern warlords. But taking the bourgeoisie of the West as a model turned out to be infeasible. The struggles he waged, including nationwide movements like the Revolution of 1911, ended in failure.

The victory of the Russian October Socialist Revolution and the founding of the Communist Party of China gave him tremendous inspiration. In response to the proposal of the Chinese Communist Party, Sun Yat-sen convened the First National Congress of the Kuomintang in 1924 with the participation of Communists and established the Three Great Policies of alliance with Russia, co-operation with the Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers, thus beginning the first period of co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. In the Manifesto of the First National Congress of the Kuomintang, he reinterpreted the Three People's Principles, thus the old Three People's Principles were developed into the new.

The Principle of Nationalism meant opposing imperialism externally and practising equality among all nationalities internally. The Principle of Democracy meant establishing a democratic system shared by all the common people and not for the private use of the few. The Principle of People's Livelihood meant the implementation of the slogans of "land to the tiller" and "regulation of capital."

"Either the east wind prevails over the west wind, or the west wind prevails over the east wind"

(See p. 340.)

This was said by Lin Tai-yu, chief female character of the classical Chinese novel *The Dream of the Red Chamber*, when she referred to the struggle within the feudal ruling class, meaning either this or that faction would emerge victorious from the infighting. Chairman Mao used these words to describe the struggle between the two lines, meaning either the correct line prevails over the erroneous line or vice versa and there can be no compromise between them.

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

(See p. 341.)

This congress was held in February 1956. The revisionist renegade clique headed by Khrushchov in the C.P.S.U., under the pretext of "combating the personality cult," made a surprise attack at the congress in a "secret report" venomously vilifying Stalin and completely negating him. The report smeared the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system and betrayed the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line. At the same congress, Khrushchov dished up such revisionist stuff as "peaceful transition," "peaceful coexistence" and "peaceful competition," alleging that fundamental changes had taken place in the world situation. Through this congress, Khrushchov usurped the Party and state leadership in the Soviet Union and, through "peaceful evolution," gradually turned the world's first socialist state under the dicta-

torship of the proletariat into a social-imperialist country under the dictatorship of the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class. The 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. gave rise to ideological confusion in the international communist movement and brought about a deluge of revisionist ideas. Following this, a counter-revolutionary rebellion took place in Hungary and there was the riot in Poland. Some Communist Parties in Europe and America found themselves in a very difficult position. The imperialists seized this opportunity to whip up a hysteria against communism and socialism. Upholding Marxism-Leninism, the Chinese Communist Party and Marxist-Leninists of other countries waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the Khrushchov renegade clique.

In the period of the Northern Expedition

(See p. 347.)

This refers to the First Revolutionary Civil War Period (1924-27).

In 1924 Dr. Sun Yat-sen, responding to the proposal of the Chinese Communist Party, reorganized the Kuomintang, inaugurated the first period of co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, founded the Whampoa Military Academy and organized a revolutionary army. Comrades Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Yun Tai-ying, Hsiao Chu-nu and others, who were sent by the Chinese Communist Party, held responsible posts in the academy at one time or another. Many of the cadets were members of the Communist Party or the Communist Youth League, and they formed the revolutionary core of the academy and of the National Revolutionary Army. With the vigorous development of the worker-peasant revolutionary movements across the land, Chairman Mao gave leadership to the establishment of the peasant associations in Hunan, set up institutes for studying the peasant movement in Kwangchow and other places and helped train many revolutionary cadres.

In 1925 after unifying the base areas in Kwangtung Province, the National Revolutionary Army decided to march towards the areas

held by the Northern warlords. Helped and promoted by the Chinese Communist Party, the National Revolutionary Army organized the Northern Expeditionary Army of eight armies totalling 100,000 men. In July 1926, the Northern Expeditionary Army marched northwards from Kwangtung along three routes; the first route attacked Hunan and Hupeh Provinces. An independent regiment under Yeh Ting, made up of Communist Party and Youth League members as the nucleus, played the vanguard role in the Northern Expeditionary Army and, with the active support of the worker and peasant masses, quickly occupied Hunan Province. Then it routed the main force of the Northern warlord Wu Pei-fu in Tingszuchiao and Hoshengchiao and captured Wuchang in Hupeh Province. The second route army entered Kiangsi Province. With the participation of large numbers of Communists including Li Fu-chun, it captured Nanchang and Chiu-chiang and wiped out the main force of another Northern warlord, Sun Chuan-fang. The third route attacked and occupied Fukien and Chekiang Provinces. In this army there were also many Communists engaged in political work. In the spring of 1927, the workers in Hankou and Chiuchiang, led by the Communist Party, recovered the British concessions in these two cities. The Shanghai workers, under the leadership of Comrade Chou En-lai and others, launched three armed uprisings and occupied Shanghai. The revolutionary forces quickly spread to most areas along the Yangtze and Yellow River valleys, dealing heavy blows at the imperialists and the counter-revolutionary forces at home and abroad.

However, at the crucial moment of the revolution, the Right opportunist line represented by Chen Tu-hsiu within the Communist Party rejected the correct line represented by Chairman Mao and on his own initiative gave up leadership of the revolution. Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei, supported by the imperialist and feudal comprador forces, perfidiously mounted sudden attack against the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, staging a counter-revolutionary coup in Shanghai on April 12, 1927 and in Wuhan on July 15 three months later. Thus the Northern Expeditionary War ended in failure.

(To be continued.)

Time-Honoured Friendship Between China and Japan

WRITTEN records date the friendship between China and Japan back to more than 2,000 years ago. In his *Critical Essays*, Wang Chung (27-107), a great Chinese materialist thinker of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.—220 A.D.), wrote that as early as the Western Chou Dynasty (c. 11th century-771 B.C.) "wojen" (a term for Japanese at that time) had been bringing *curcuma aromatica salisb.*, a medicinal herb, to China. *History of the Early Han Dynasty* by Pan Ku, the Chinese historian in the first century, carried great details on contacts between the two countries. By 57 A.D., official communications between them were opened. Thereafter, their relations grew closer and more frequent. The heyday of friendly intercourse arrived at the end of the 6th century and for 300 years the people of the two countries kept up contacts. At that time, the main means of communications was vessels by which Japan sent missions and students to China in the Sui Dynasty (581-618) and the Tang Dynasty (618-907). In the Tang Dynasty alone, Japan sent 19 groups of envoys and students, each with at least 100 to 200 people, and sometimes as many as 500 or 600. Since the middle of the 9th century, more and more Chinese craft sailed to Japan for trade. If we go by written records alone, there were at least 60 to 70 such sailings during the Northern Sung Dynasty (960-1127). The intercourse between the two peoples went on uninterrupted from the Sung Dynasty to the Ching Dynasty (1644-1911). When Japanese mission vessels and Chinese merchant ships called at each other's ports, they were given a warm reception by the host government and people and sometimes there were scores and even hundreds of vessels which decked themselves out to bid the visitors welcome.

Memorable Contributions

Down the corridor of history, in both China and Japan not a few people had made great contributions to promoting Sino-Japanese friendship, some devoting their lifetime to this great cause. Familiar to the two peoples, one of them was the learned Japanese monk Nakamaro Abe. At the age of 19, he came to China to study. Years later, he became a government official during the Tang Dynasty and took a Chinese name, Chao Heng. He remained in China for 54 years and dedicated his life to the cause of friendship between the two countries. He forged ties of profound friendship with famous Chinese poets such as Li Po, Wang Wei and Chu Kuang-hsi. Upon his departure home for Japan, these friends wrote him send-off poems, and he in return composed verses to show his appreciation. Then word went the round that the vessel Nakamaro Abe boarded ran into a storm, and his Chinese friends, thinking that he had been drowned, were overwhelmed by grief. Li Po especially wrote a poem to express his deep condolence.

Before Nakamaro Abe came to China, Anzho Fuli had accompanied Japanese envoy Imoko Ono to this country as his interpreter. Anzho Fuli, a Chinese who had lived in Japan for years, took a Japanese name, following the fashion of Nakamaro Abe to use a name of the country of his adoption. He also made contributions to the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Indomitable Spirit

Today, communications between the two countries are very convenient. It takes about four hours to fly from Peking to Tokyo.

But to chart the course between the two countries, the forefathers of the Chinese and Japanese peoples went through untold hardships and even risked their lives. At first, canoes were used by Japanese seafarers to sail with the tide to China. They had to weather tempestuous storms to reach their destination. Then, even though great progress was made in shipbuilding and navigating technology, there were frequent wrecks of China-bound Japanese vessels according to historical records. For example, in 653 in the early Tang Dynasty, one such vessel carrying the second group of Japanese envoys and students to China came to grief in the sea with only five survivors. In 778, on their way back to Japan, 63 of Chinese and Japanese passengers comprising the 11th Japanese mission were caught up in a storm and drowned. In the 8th century, the erudite Chinese monk Chien Chen of the Tang Dynasty was invited to Japan. He made five voyages but failed each time. When he put to sea for the fifth time, his boat drifted for 14 days and finally ended up in China's Hainan Island in the south where Chien Chen contracted an eye-disease which made him blind and one member of his party Japanese monk Eiei died of illness. In the five eastward sailings 36 people in all lost their lives. Unwavering and braving the hazards of the sea, Chien Chen at the advanced age of 65, together with Japanese monk Fushou, decided to sail for the sixth time and finally succeeded. The six sailings extended for ten years from 743 to 753. To promote Sino-Japanese friendship, Chien Chen refused to give up before the aim was achieved. Today, under new historical conditions this same indomitable spirit stands as an encouragement to the two peoples to continue striving for the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Historically, friendly exchanges between China and Japan, existed in various fields. China's advanced technique in sericulture and growing mulberry was adopted by Japan in the 4th and 5th centuries. During the Sui and Tang Dynasties, China's farming skills, handicrafts and natural science spread to Japan. It was in this period that Japan manufactured farm implements like big hoes and waterwheels patterned on those of the Tang Dynasty and used the forging technique based on that of the Tang Dynasty. In 1223, famous

Japanese potter Shiro Kato came to China to learn the art of making earthenwares. He succeeded in producing such wares after he returned home in 1228. This brought into existence the Japanese pottery *setoyaki* which enjoyed a reputation beyond Japan. The method of making the folding fan which we use today came from Japan. Japanese lacquer-ware had a strong influence in China. In the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), people were sent to Japan to learn the technique. Men of medicine of the two countries learnt from and influenced each other. China's first classic on medicinal herbs of the Tang Dynasty was brought to Japan 50 years after it came out in book form. This work in manuscript was listed as a compulsory course for students in Japan's medical colleges. Based on Chinese medical knowledge, this work was gradually evolved into a "manual on Chinese medicine" by Japanese medical circles. Since the 13th century, many books on medicinal herbs have emerged in Japan. They were steadily introduced to China, thus enriching the treasure house of China's pharmacology. In 1539 and 1547, Sokei Yoshida, noted Japanese scholar who specialized in medicinal herbs, twice came to China to practise medicine. His service was much appreciated by the Chinese people.

Mutual Enrichment

It is a matter of common knowledge that China and Japan influence each other's language, spoken as well as written. In ancient times, Chinese words were used in the Japanese written language, and later both Chinese cursive and formal styles of writing were adopted, known today as *hiragana* and *katakana* in Japan. Even today, many Japanese expressions are interlarded with Chinese words. Quite a number of Japanese scholars, both in the past and of the present, could write very good poems in Chinese. Japan has drawn upon the vocabulary of Western languages profusely since the Meiji Reform. Some Japanese expressions are given in *kana* style while many others are in Chinese and so this assimilation of Chinese words by Japan is unique.

With the development of exchanges between the two countries in recent times, many words from two categories of vocabulary have been introduced into China. The first category

Nicaragua

Struggle Against Dictatorial Rule

The Fuse

Public pressure compelled Somoza to admit on January 28 that the murder was a mistake. He agreed to open discussions with the opposition party, lift martial law and stop press censorship as part of his attempt to use milder measures to check the struggle. But the storm against the dictatorship could not be quelled.

Rising Struggle

On August 22, another event shook the country. Twenty-five members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's shock brigade occupied the National Palace, the Congress Hall of Nicaragua, and detained all the representatives of the congress which was in session, and 1,500 personnel of the presidential office as hostages. Led by "Zero Commander" Eden Pastora, they



demanding the release of the political prisoners, ten million U.S. dollars in ransom and aircraft to take them across the border. Somoza was forced to agree with their conditions. Then the Broad Opposition Front composed of over a dozen political and trade union organizations called a general strike and mass demonstrations again spread through the country. At the end of August, the Somoza government put the National Guard on alert.

On September 9, a nationwide armed uprising launched by the Sandinist National Liberation Front broke out. Beginning in Esteli, north of Managua, it quickly spread to Managua, Leon, Matagalpa, Chinandega, Jinotepe, Granada and Jinotega. The rebels engaged the government troops in fierce fighting, repeatedly attacking barracks, outposts and airfields and assaulting troop patrols. They were able to establish control over vital communication lines and occupy parts of major cities. Because they had widespread popular support, the rebels

were able to fight against the government aircraft, artillery rockets and tanks with rifles, grenades and homemade weapons. After two weeks of fighting the rebels held a dozen cities and towns including Esteli, Leon, Chinandega and Matagalpa. But merciless suppression by the Somoza government forced part of the rebels to temporarily retreat into the mountains in late September.

The upsurge of popular struggle and armed uprising in August and September demonstrated the instability of Somoza's reactionary rule. Specific characteristics of the struggle were the broad coalition of the various political organizations and the co-ordination of strikes and armed uprisings.

Superpowers' Intentions

As Nicaragua is an important stronghold of the United States, the Carter administration was concerned that the downfall of its long-groomed puppet would endanger its interest in Central America. Therefore, various "mediations" have been conducted in an attempt to solve the Nicaraguan question in a way that would be favourable to Washington. At a meeting of the Organization of American States, the U.S. delegate proposed that the states concerned should mediate the Nicaraguan question. At the same time, President Carter engaged in frenzied behind-the-scenes activities, sending special envoys to "consult" with Nicaragua's eight neighbours. One Latin American journal wrote: "In the past weeks, Carter became concerned over the probability of 'losing' Nicaragua, and the terminated military aid has been resumed."

Moscow is also watching how the situation develops, eager to fish in troubled waters. The Soviet social-imperialists' moves cannot but keep people on the alert.

The Nicaraguan people's struggle is continuing. It has won the sympathy and support of the people of the world and of the Latin American countries in particular.

Somoza Family

Anastasio Somoza Debayle, the current President of the Nicaraguan Republic, is the third president of the Somoza family. His father, Anastasio Somoza Garcia, dominated the country for 20 years and after his assassination in 1956 was succeeded by his son Luis. In 1967, Debayle, a younger brother, assumed the presidency.

The Somoza family has ruled Nicaragua for more than 40 years. Its power rests on two mainstays: U.S. "aid" and the National Guard, the only armed forces in the country. The family maintains a controlling interest in several crucial economic spheres, owns most of the cultivated land including plantations and pastoral lands and has the cabinet and the congress under its sway.

ROUND THE WORLD

KAMPUCHEA AND THE
PHILIPPINES

Oppose Any Domination In Southeast Asia

Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea in Charge of Foreign Affairs, and his government delegation paid an official visit to the Philippines from October 17 to 20. At the end of the visit, the two sides issued a joint

communiqué expressing their common desire to "oppose the establishment of hegemony and spheres of influence in Southeast Asia."

In the communiqué, President Marcos and Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary agreed to "work for peace, independence, stability and prosperity of their respective countries." They also agreed that "the realiza-

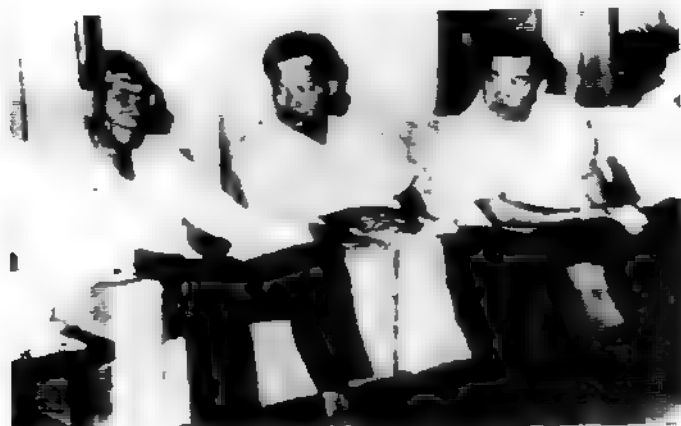
tion of the ASEAN concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia will contribute in a large measure to the attainment of the above-mentioned goals."

Both sides held that "an independent Democratic Kampuchea and an independent Philippines are factors which contribute to the cause of promoting and defending peace, territorial integrity and independence in the world and Southeast Asia in particular," the communiqué said.

At a press conference held in Manila on October 19, the Kampuchean Deputy Prime Minister said that the war between his country and Viet Nam "is not an ordinary border problem. It is the ambition of Viet Nam not only on Kampuchea but also on other Southeast Asian countries." He stressed that this regional ambition coincided with a big power's expansionist ambition for the domination of Southeast Asia and the world. Democratic Kampuchea is an obstacle to their expansionist strategy. They are not in a position to occupy Kampuchea nor will they be able to achieve their ambitions, Ieng Sary declared.



From left to right: President Khieu Samphan,
Samdech Norodom Sihanouk



From left to right: Samdech Penn Nouth, President
Khieu Samphan and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

LAOS

Divisive Plot Exposed

At a meeting with Lao patriotic personages on October 12, Lao Independence Day, President Souphanouvong pointed out that recent rumours about China supporting the Lao elements in exile were aimed at creating a split between the Lao and Chinese peoples.

He noted that in recent days enemies have alleged that China is the new patron of Lao elements in exile, that China will attack Viet Nam and proceed to attack Laos. He declared: "The rumours are extremely vicious, insidious and dangerous. Their aim is to create disquiet and terror among the broad masses of the people so that they will lose confidence in the implementation of the principles and policies of our Party and state, and drive a wedge between the Lao and Chinese peoples."

President Souphanouvong also said that Laos still faces many difficulties, particularly in its economy. These difficulties stem from the unscrupulous sabotage by imperialism and its lackeys, repeated natural calamities, and the ideological vestiges of imperialism in the minds of our cadres, workers and staff. This is seen, he said, in their lack of spirit of being masters of the country, their selfishness, their tendency towards personal survival, parasitism, dependence on foreign countries, and the lack of serious efforts for self-reliance. The President further said: "Imperialism and the world reactionaries are trying their best to find various political, economic and military means to overtly and covertly unleash counterattack on us."

UNITED STATES

To Produce N-Bomb Components

The U.S. Government announced on October 18 that, on orders from President Carter, it

has begun to use funds appropriated for fiscal 1979 to produce a new generation of tactical nuclear shells and warheads for the eight-inch howitzer and for the Lance battle-field missile deployed in Europe. The new shells and warheads can be quickly converted to neutron bombs once the United States decides to produce and deploy them.

President Carter has also ordered the production and stockpiling of some of the components needed to convert the new shells and warheads into neutron bombs. These components will be kept in the United States.

The decision is the second step in Carter's programme to make the weapon available, principally for the defence of Western Europe. The first step, namely, to modernize the delivery systems for the neutron device, was taken last April. The third step, i.e., actual deployment, is still being deferred by the President.

U.S. Presidential National Security Affairs Adviser Brzezinski discussed this question in Paris, Bonn and London during his tour in early October.

When the NATO Nuclear Planning Group met in Brussels on October 18, the defence ministers of NATO countries were told about Carter's decision by U.S. Defence Secretary Brown. Many countries in Western Europe supported the U.S. Government's decision, because they considered that neutron

weapons could resist tank attacks if the Soviet Union were to launch an offensive. For years, these countries have been under the military threat of the Soviet Union. The attack capabilities of Soviet conventional weapons have been continually strengthened; its tank force in Central Europe, in particular, is 3 to 1 superior to that of the West. In addition, a new-type tank T-72 has been deployed in recent years. The decision to produce components of neutron weapons by the United States was seen in Europe as "a new warning to the Soviet Union."

As soon as the decision was published, TASS condemned it as "a dangerous decision." This was expected, for according to Moscow's logic, the Soviet Union can steadily strengthen its forces in Central Europe and ensure its military superiority there, while the West should not take appropriate counter-measures.

People note that while taking the new decision, the Carter administration is stepping up talks with the Soviet Union on a new strategic arms limitation treaty. White House spokesman made a special announcement that Carter's decision would not affect the talks. Some observers in Western Europe worry whether the decision was a kind of placatory action made by the United States to its allies in Western Europe prior to reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union on a new strategic arms limitation treaty. Such worries are not groundless. People have to wait and see what the United States is really up to.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

Social Science Research Thrives

In line with Chairman Mao's principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," Chinese social scientists are now undertaking academic activities with fresh zeal. Recent highlights include:

- Philosophers are in the thick of a discussion about the relationship between theory and practice. Many of them hold that social practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, that this is a basic principle of the Marxist theory of knowledge and that it is of tremendous immediate significance. Responsible members of many provincial Party committees also took part in the discussion and spoke from their own experiences.

- Discussions on the principle of distribution according to work — a socialist economic law — are still going on. Economists have repudiated the "gang of four's" fallacy that this principle constituted the economic basis for engendering new bourgeois elements.

- An academic society of a mass character was set up in Peking early this year for historians and history buffs to study the history of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, a famous mid-19th-century peasant uprising

against feudal rule and foreign aggression.

- A primitive slave society remained intact until the 1940s in the Greater and Lesser Liangshan Mountains in southwest China where the Yi people live. But why and how? Archaeologists, historians and ethnologists have been researching this with keen interest and are now preparing a monograph.

- Did the Tawenkou Culture in the middle of the Neolithic Age, which was located between the lower reaches of the Yellow River and the Huai River, belong to the slave society? If this can be confirmed by studies now being undertaken by Chinese scholars, the history of slave society in China would be pushed back 2,000 years.

- Writers and artists have reaffirmed the progressive nature of the literature and art of the 1930s and the leading role of Chairman Mao's line in this sphere during the first 17 post-liberation years, which were totally negated by the "gang of four." They also discussed literary and art criticism and the ideas guiding creative work.

A newly established college for postgraduate students under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences began its first term in October. Some 400 students were selected by merit

from among more than 5,400 candidates and, under the tutelage of well-known scholars, they will study 106 specialties in the fields of philosophy, economics, history, archaeology, ethnology, law, literature, languages and religion.

At a recent meeting called by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to work out research plans, it was decided to put philosophy and social science research in the service of speeding up the modernization of socialist China, give prominence to the study of theoretical and practical problems closely related to the realization of modernization, and develop the various disciplines of philosophy and social sciences in an all-round way.

Young Mathematician Wins British Prize

Hou Chen-ting, a young Chinese mathematician, was awarded this year's Davidson Memorial Prize for establishing the uniqueness criterion in the existence problem of what is called the "Q-process."

Professor Peter Whittle, F.R.S., Chairman of the Rollo Davidson Trust and Director of the Statistical Laboratory at the University of Cambridge, recently informed Hou Chen-ting of the Trust Council's decision to award him this prize which consists of 100 pounds worth of books.

The Rollo Davidson Trust was set up in memory of the late



Hou Chen-ting (left).

young British probabilist for the purpose of encouraging exceptionally gifted young probabilists. Hou is the first Chinese to win the prize.

Professor Whittle wrote that in the last 40 years or so mathematicians have taken a great interest in the uniqueness problem of the "Q-process" and a number of special efforts have been directed towards obtaining a solution, but without success. It was not until 1974 when Hou published his paper "The Criterion for Uniqueness of the Q-Process" that this problem was solved. Professor Whittle described Hou's work as "most remarkable" because of "the complete and final character of the solution." The result of Hou's study is now called "Hou's Theorem" by mathematicians abroad.

The uniqueness of the "Q-process," an important proposition in the homogeneous denumerable Markov process, is applicable to missile orbit cal-

culaton, earthquake prediction, weather forecast and research on genetic engineering.

The 42-year-old prize-winner is a professor at the Changsha Institute of Railways in Hunan Province. He began working on the theory of probability in 1960 when he was a college student. His first paper, which appeared in 1961, proved the Palm supposition of the queueing process, a problem Soviet probabilist Khin Shin had put forward but failed to solve.

Hou's prize-winning paper, "The Criterion for Uniqueness of the Q-Process," represents only part of his achievements in the study of the homogeneous denumerable Markov process over the last decade. His other achievements are included in a 200,000-character book *The Homogeneous Denumerable Markov Process* which was jointly written by another young Chinese mathematician and himself and will soon be published.

Briefs

• **World Weightlifting Record.** Nineteen-year-old weightlifter Wu Shu-teh of China set a new world youth record in the snatch event for the 52-kilogramme class by lifting 105.5 kilogrammes in the 1978 National Weightlifting Contest recently held in Hangchow. The old world record of 105 kilogrammes was created by a Hungarian weightlifter.

Wu, who was in good form during the competition, lifted 97.5 kilogrammes on the first try, 103.5 kilogrammes on the third try and went on to chalk up the world record on his fourth try.

• **New Anti-Fouling Paint.** China has successfully developed a new anti-fouling paint which is more than six times as effective as similar products of the 1960s.

This new product is specially made for ship use. The cruising speed of ships is drastically reduced by barnacles fastening to the hulls. It is estimated that within a year of a ship's launching, 42 kilogrammes of barnacles attach themselves to every square metre of the hull, resulting in a 40 per cent drop in speed. A coat of anti-fouling paint will prevent barnacle adhesion.

Until now, China has mainly used imported anti-fouling paint.

• **Portrait Exhibition.** Jointly sponsored by Shanghai and six provinces in east China, this exhibition was first opened to the public in Foochow, capital of Fukien Province. Among the 175 portraits on display are those of outstanding workers from all walks of life who are striving for the modernization of their country, revolutionaries of the older generation and national heroes in Chinese history.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Hupei: Reservoir Construction

HUPEH'S 5,800 reservoirs played an important part in tiding this central China province over a long dry spell this year.

Ranging from small to big, these reservoirs have a combined storage capacity of 42,700 million cubic metres. They have brought 1.28 million hectares of farmland under irrigation.

Located in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, Hupei Province is dotted with lakes and lined by many rivers.

Annual precipitation averages 1,200 mm. and surface run-off amounts to 100,000 million cubic metres. Before liberation, in some localities floods were frequent owing to lack of water detention facilities; while in the hilly and mountainous regions, which occupy 80 per cent of Hupei's total area, little rainfall could be stored for later use.

After liberation the local people began building reservoirs to detain surface water for irrigation and flood-control. They built big and medium-sized reservoirs as the backbone of their water conservancy network and supplemented them with numerous small ones.

Utilizing local building materials has helped save large sums of money for the state. Of all the reservoirs in Hupei, only three big dams are of reinforced concrete; the rest are made of clay and surfaced with stone blocks or some other material. State investments account for only 28 per cent of the total investments in reservoir construction in this province.

Whenever a new reservoir is completed, the people of Hupei

lose no time in digging channels and building other ancillary projects. As a result, big and small reservoirs are linked together and they are in turn connected with ponds in many of the irrigation areas. Meteorological and hydrographical stations have been set up near big reservoirs.

Hydroelectric stations have been built at many reservoirs. In Tungcheng County alone, there are 111 such stations whose generating capacity totals 11,400 kw. Reservoirs are also used to promote pisciculture.

Kwangchow - Hongkong Air and Hovercraft Ferry Services

ON October 12 a passenger plane, chartered by the China Travel Service (Hongkong), began regular flights between Kwangchow and Hongkong. Aboard the plane from Hongkong, the first group of businessmen and visitors to the Chinese Export Commodities Fair arrived at Kwangchow within 25 minutes.

In addition, a hovercraft ferry service between the two places is scheduled to start on November 17. The 60-seat hovercrafts will leave three times a day from each terminal. A run between Hongkong and Kwangchow takes two hours and forty minutes, as compared with seven hours for ordinary ships.



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